

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLE OF AXHOLME

■



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR
1964

■



Rural District Council of the Isle of Axholme

1964

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor R. W. Fletcher (Owston Ferry)

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor Mrs. B. Hill (Epworth)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Councillor H. W. Clark (Belton)

Councillor W. Mills (Amcotts)

Councillor Mrs. B. Hill (Epworth)

Councillor P. Hawley (Belton)

Councillor Mrs. E. N. Johnson, J.P. (Belton)

Councillor F. W. Clark, M.B.E. (Crowle)

Councillor Miss A. M. Cranidge (Crowle)

Councillor C. Ovington (Crowle)

Councillor A. Proctor (Crowle)

Councillor A. B. Wise (Crowle)

Councillor A. Broderick (Eastoft)

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Macgregor, J.P. (Epworth)

Councillor H. A. Morris (Epworth)

Councillor J. B. Everatt (Garthorpe)

Councillor W. Bradbury (Haxey)

Councillor H. R. O. Chipp, J.P. (Haxey)

Councillor R. Edwards (Haxey)

Councillor W. W. Millett (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—

North Ward

Councillor G. L. Craggs (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—

Central Ward

Councillor J. R. Glew (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—

South Ward

Councillor R. E. Cock (Luddington)

Councillor J. J. Creaser (Owston Ferry)

Councillor R. W. Fletcher (Owston Ferry)

Councillor R. B. North (West Butterwick)

Councillor S. G. Slatford (Wroot)

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL:

S. W. Chester, Esq., A.C.C.S.,
R.D.C. Offices, The Gables, Epworth, Doncaster

Rural District Council of the Isle of Axholme

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. C. EDGINTON

F.I.A.S., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

D. KNOWLES

M.A.P.H.I.

A. J. ROBINSON

M.A.P.H.I.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District
Council of the Isle of Axholme

Public Health Department,
12, Lord Street,
Gainsborough,
Tel. No. 2381.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1964 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified during the year was 80, of which 68 were measles, eight whooping cough, and four tuberculosis.

The figures relating to vaccination and immunisation show an encouraging rise. Expressed as a percentage of the children who could and should be done, the figures are not nearly as high as one would like. There is no room for complacency. We must have a higher proportion of our children protected against disease.

Professor Sabin, who perfected the oral vaccine against poliomyelitis, has stated that if all the children under 15 years were given vaccine, we should see the end of poliomyelitis. He based this statement on the fact that the main reservoirs of viruses which cause poliomyelitis epidemics are in the child population. We cannot relax until we achieve figures nearer 100 per cent. A dream, many will say, but it should not deter us from trying.

I make no apology for once again saying that too many parents are dilatory and lacking in responsibility if, by their apathy, they do not have their children immunised and vaccinated. There is no excuse. There are ample facilities provided by the County Council and the general practitioners, if only the parents will take the trouble to bring the child. All it takes is a little time and surely this is time more than well spent if the child, by this protection, does not get a serious disease.

CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

More people (27) died from coronary artery disease than from any other disease. The number of deaths from this disease increases each year. In 1964 there were 106,330 deaths in England and Wales compared with 107,856 in 1963, 84,922 in 1959 and 57,841 in 1954.

The disease arteriosclerosis is a modern epidemic which has insidiously come to the fore over the past fifty years. It is a disease of the arteries which is responsible for coronary thrombosis and the majority of sudden deaths are caused by this disease. A very serious aspect of the disease is the younger age of the persons affected by coronary artery disease.

Dr. Paul D. White, a leading world authority on heart disease, analysed the cases of 496 patients with coronary artery disease whom he had examined in the five-year period 1928-1933, and compared them with 385 patients with coronary artery disease in a later five-year period, 1953-1957. He demonstrated in the latter group in both sexes under the age of sixty years, there was a greatly increased incidence of heart disease. The disease is increasingly affecting young age-groups, especially in men.

The exact cause of coronary artery disease is not known, but many factors are believed to be involved to some degree. World-wide research is in progress on this disease and it is to be hoped that in the future we may be able to control this disease, particularly in the younger age-groups.

Reports from the World Health Organisation indicate at least eight factors as being of importance in the causation of coronary artery disease. These are: High blood pressure, increase in weight, physical inactivity, excessive cigarette smoking, emotional stresses and strains, excessive fats in the blood stream, diabetes and genetic factors.

Preventive measures which lessen the risk of coronary artery disease will be: a diet with limited fat intake, avoidance of smoking, adequate rest, physical and mental from work; emphasis on regular exercise and a regular medical check-up on those considered to be in the high risk groups.

Moderation in everything would appear to be an excellent rule to prevent coronary artery disease. Of course, it is an excellent rule for positive health to prevent many other diseases, and one that should be adopted by everybody.

It is amazing the number of people who live their lives completely indifferent to health. "Health rules" are not to be bothered with and are considered of little importance. The healthy person is completely unaware of his good fortune and very rarely takes any action to ensure his continued good health. Over-indulgence may be a short cut to ill health and maybe the bed.

Another important aspect of heart disease is the speedy return to work of the patient. He should be re-trained from convalescence and psychologically prepared for a return to work. The work may have to be adapted to fit his capabilities. Return to work is essential, for inactivity can often have serious social, economic and psychological consequences for him and his family. Regular check-ups should be maintained to verify a satisfactory rehabilitation and to re-evaluate the cardiovascular state of the patient.

FOOD HYGIENE

In May and June a large outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the City of Aberdeen. The total number of cases was between 469 and 507. The outbreak is believed to have originated in a six pound tin of corned beef contaminated in South America, presumably through the sealing being defective, and through the tin being cooled in unchlorinated river water which received the untreated sewage of 600,000 people. The corned beef was sold sliced in an Aberdeen supermarket, other cold meats cut with the same slicing machine became lightly infected, but were in some cases stored in an uncooled display window exposed to sunshine which acted as an incubator and multiplication of organisms occurred in these cold meats.

Stocks of South American corned beef were examined in all food premises and canteens in our area and any can pro-

cessed during the period when river water was used for cooling was withdrawn. I wrote to the owners of all food premises informing them of the suspicion of corned beef being the cause of the Aberdeen outbreak and requested them to examine their stocks for tins bearing certain distinguishing marks and to withdraw them from sale. This was done immediately and I must state how very co-operative I found all who handled this type of meat. These inspections took up a considerable amount of the Public Health Inspectors' time for a week or more.

This outbreak should teach us some lessons. Food hygiene must begin at the source. The hygienic standards of establishments exporting meat or meat products should be of the highest order and these premises should be the subject of very regular inspections by properly qualified persons. Cold cooked meat and meat products should be stored in cool places, preferably refrigerated, and not allowed to warm and incubate organisms. Too often one sees meat pies on display in windows exposed to sunshine. Regulations should be made to ensure cooked meats are only displayed in cold cabinets.

The education of the staff of food premises in food hygiene and the proper methods of handling food should be improved.

HOUSING

This year 158 new houses were erected in our district. This is the greatest number erected in a single year. 78 of these were allocated for replacing houses unfit for human habitation.

It is a pleasure to record such progress with the Council's programme to provide better living conditions for the people. The building of new houses to replace old ones, which have become substandard and not fit for human habitation, should always be a priority.

The type of housing accommodation provided influences the health and welfare of the inhabitants. Good housing with reasonable indoor and outdoor facilities by raising the standard of living also leads to better standards of social and moral behaviour.

It is estimated that nearly 200 further houses are likely to be subject to slum clearance action. It must not be thought that this will be an end to clearance. Areas change in their character and rising standards of living will lead to properties which are only just satisfactory to-day becoming less acceptable and sub-standard in say 15—20 years hence. Each year some houses will need replacing if only because of their age they become worn out.

STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their departments included in this report. I should particularly like to thank Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, and his staff, for making available the information relating to the County Health Department. I also thank Mr. Edginton, Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. Edginton, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Robinson, Additional Public Health Inspectors; and also the clerical staff, for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Rural District	...	...	...	...	...	51,104 acres
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	14,300
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	£192,926
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£790

The district is a flat stretch of land forming the North-Western portion of Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the North and West by the West Riding of Yorkshire, to the South by Nottingham and to the East by the River Trent.

The drainage of the area has resulted in this becoming a very fertile food producing district. The essential industry is agriculture with its usual small ancillary industries.

A large grain silo and seed dressing depot and a grass drying plant are situated in Epworth. There is a dehydrating plant at Crowle where all types of foods are processed. A very large electricity generating station, owned by the British Electricity Authority, is at Keadby. Other industries include Tillage Works, Brickyards, Agriculture Machinery and Builders' businesses.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The following records are kept by the geography masters at the North Axholme Secondary Modern School. The readings were made by senior pupils at the school's John Wright weather station. I should like to thank the headmaster, Mr. L. W. George, for supplying the following information.

1964 METEOROLOGICAL DATA

	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average mean temp.	Monthly total of rain	Days with rain	Hours of sunshine	Daily sunshine average	% of possible sunshine
January	41.61	28.48	35.05	0.85	20	37.2	1.2	15
February	45.51	34.79	40.15	0.69	11	79.5	2.74	28
March	42.90	35.13	39.06	3.43	20	55.2	1.78	15
April	54.66	41.10	47.99	2.12	18	129.8	4.32	32
May	64.19	47.42	55.81	0.62	13	234.7	7.57	48
June	63.66	49.86	56.76	2.34	20	156.3	5.2	31
July	65.29	51.74	58.57	1.68	12	182.3	5.88	35
August	69.54	50.35	59.95	1.62	17	155.7	5.02	34
September	66.70	46.53	56.62	0.69	13	163.7	5.45	42
October	55.48	37.80	46.64	1.29	21	58.7	1.89	18
November	50.93	37.57	44.25	0.76	23	53.3	1.77	21
December	42.32	30.84	36.58	0.90	22	74.7	2.41	32

Latitude 53 degrees 35' N. Longitude 0 degrees 49' W. Height above sea level, 12ft.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.— cont.

Range of mean annual temp. ... 24.9 degrees F.
 Annual mean maximum temp. ... 55.23 degrees F. (56 county average)
 Annual mean minimum temp. ... 40.97 degrees F. (42 county average)
 Annual mean average temp. ... 48.11 degrees F. (49 county average)
 Total annual rainfall ... 16.99 inches
 Total sunshine hours for year ... 1381.1 hours
 % of possible annual sunshine attained: 30.8% (34% county average)

Table of extreme maximum and extreme minimum temperatures:

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	Year
Extreme maximum	53	56	54	64	74	74	77	83	75	67	59	57	83
Extreme minimum	24	23	27	31	39	39	42	36	36	28	23	16	16

NORTH AXHOLME SECONDARY SCHOOL, CROWLE 1964 METEOROLOGICAL DATA — CONCLUSIONS

RAINFALL

Rainfall was well below annual average of 22in. March, April and June were the only months to attain monthly average readings. The driest months were February (0.69), May (0.62) and September (0.69), with 11, 13 and 13 days on which rain was recorded respectively. July had only 12 days as well but with more substantial falls. Wettest months were March (3.43), April (2.12) and June (2.34), with 20, 18 and 20 days of rain recorded. The highest number of rain days, however, was equalled and excelled in other months but with less precipitation (January 20, October 21, November 23 and December 22).

SUNSHINE

The total of 1,381.1 hours or 3.77 per day was only 30.8% of the possible against a county 34%. However, some months were above average, notably February, May, September and December. May was 7% up and December no less than 11%: On the other hand the figures for January (—6%), March (—15%), June (—7%), July (—3%), August (—5%), October (—14%) and November (—3%), just dramatically show how much some months were starved of sunshine. The —% represents the % difference between the % attained and the % attained on average.

TEMPERATURE

After some cold nights in January, February proved to be very spring-like. Wintry conditions came late in March and gave low readings. May was a very good month but June, July and August were disappointing. The last Spring frost occurred on April 11/12, and the first Autumn frost on October 12/13. September was a good month but October was below average. November was kinder than usual and December, although sunny, was colder than usual. In August a 36 F. minimum on 30/31 was very unusual and the 16 degrees F. of Christmas night was decidedly chilly. There were no unusual high temperatures.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

Births

				Total	Male	Female
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	244	128	116
	Illegitimate	...	...	20	9	11
Totals				264	137	127

				Total	Male	Female
Still Births—	Legitimate	...	...	3	2	1
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
Totals				4	2	2

		Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :			
	Live Births... ..	18.46	18.4
	Still Births... ..	0.279	0.307
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total			
	Live and Still Births	14.92	16.4

Deaths

				Total	Male	Female
All Causes				155	84	71

		Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Revised death rate per 1,000 population			
		10.84	11.3
Maternal Mortality :			
	Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil	227
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)			
		Nil	0.255

Infant Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year — Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	5	2	3
	Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks — Legitimate ...	5	2	3
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—
Totals	5	2	3
	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	5	2	3
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., under 1 year)			
	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales	
All infants per 1,000 live births	18.94	20.0	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	20.49		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., under 4 weeks)			
All infants per 1,000 live births...	18.94	13.8	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	20.49		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil		
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births) ...	13.58	28.2	

COMPARATIVE TABLE

RURAL DISTRICT OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME Population 14,300	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	Neo-Natal
Year 1964	264	18.46	155	10.84	4	14.92	Nil	Nil	5	18.94	18.94
Year 1963	240	17.14	172	12.29	2	8.22	Nil	Nil	3	12.5	4.16
Year 1962	260	18.37	160	11.67	7	26.22	Nil	Nil	8	30.77	26.92
Year 1961	220	16.02	172	12.64	2	9.01	Nil	Nil	4	18.18	13.64
Year 1960	228	16.39	168	11.46	4	17.24	Nil	Nil	4	17.54	8.77
Year 1959	253	18.04	153	11.11	4	15.56	Nil	Nil	9	35.59	23.75
Average 5 years— 1959—1963	—	17.19	—	11.83	—	15.25	—	—	—	22.71	16.05

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1964

(Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1964)

All Causes: 155 — Males 84, Females 71

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	—	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	8	18
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
16	Diabetes	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	16	25
18	Coronary disease, angina	21	6	27
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20	Other heart disease	9	10	19
21	Other circulatory diseases	5	4	9
22	Influenza	—	1	1
23	Pneumonia	1	1	2
24	Bronchitis	4	2	6
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	7	14
33	Motor Vehicle accidents	1	3	4
34	All other accidents	3	1	4
35	Suicide	1	—	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
		84	71	155

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1964
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population							Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic (Heart disease)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality				
Isle of Axholme Rural District															
Estimated home population mid- 1964 — 14,300	18.46	0.279 14.02 (a)	10.84	Nil	1.38	0.349	2.03	18.94	18.94	13.58	Nil				
England and Wales															
Estimated home population mid- 1964 — 47,401,300	19.4	0.307 16.4 (a)	11.3	0.052	2.24	0.503	1.93	20.0	13.8	28.3	0.255				

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1964 were five. The causes of these deaths are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	5	—	—	—	—	5
Cerebral Anoxaemia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	1

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	18.94	20.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	18.94	13.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	33.58	28.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1964	264	Nil
1963	240	Nil
1962	260	Nil
1961	222	Nil
1960	232	Nil
1959	257	Nil

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Services provided by the County Council.

Health Information.

Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Lord Street, Gainsborough. The County Medical Officer is Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., P.O. Box No. 26, County Offices, Lincoln. Many various facilities are available under the following headings:

- Maternity Service.
- Child Care.
- Home Nursing.
- Health Visitors.
- Home Help.
- Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other equipment.
- Vaccination and Immunisation.
- Mental Health.
- Ambulance Service.
- Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.
- Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The County Council's Clinics function in the Isle of Axholme at the following times and places:

CROWLE. Women's Institute

Infant Welfare Centre

1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic

1st and 3rd Wednesday morning in the month, 10 a.m.

EPWORTH. Thurlow Methodist Schoolroom.

Infant Welfare Centre

2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon in the month.

HAXEY. Memorial Hall

Infant Welfare Centre

2nd and 4th Thursday morning in the month.

Ante-Natal Clinic

2nd and 4th Wednesday morning in the month.

KEADBY. St. John Ambulance Hut

Infant Welfare Centre

2 p.m. each Tuesday.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. Services provided by the Local Executive Council.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(1)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	78
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	2
(3)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	78
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	...	...	...	...	78

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954-57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
--------------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	659
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1021

Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	72
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Action Under Statutory Powers during the year—

(1)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	—
	(b)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
		(i) by owners	...	...	...	—
		(ii) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—
(2)		Proceedings under the Housing Acts:—				
	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	—
	(b)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
		(i) by owners	...	...	...	3
		(ii) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—
		(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts	...	...	...	10
	(c)	Number of certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	...	—
(3)		Slum Clearance—proceedings under the Housing Acts				
	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only)	...	...	...	19
	(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (individual unfit houses only)	...	...	...	6
	(c)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	...	...	...	7
	(d)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	...	...	...	3
	(e)	Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Order	...	...	...	24
	(f)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	...	...	...	16
	(g)	Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	—

(h)	Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	—
(i)	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	...	15
(4)	Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments:—		
(a)	Number still occupied	... ..	—
(b)	Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	... ..	—
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under—		
(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	...	140
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	... ..	110

Housing Acts—Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	2
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	14
(b)		Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year		4
	(i)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	4
	(ii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	27

Housing Acts, 1949-59

Number of dwellings for which application for grants have been received—			
	(a)	Standard Grant	... 100
	(b)	Discretionary Grant	26
Number of dwellings subject to grant			
	(a)	Standard Grant	... 100
	(b)	Discretionary Grant	26
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid from the Ministry			
		

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Site and Control of Development Act, 1960					
Number of site licences	...	...	...	...	29
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences	...				53
Number of inspections during the year					
		Sites	...	...	24
		Caravans	...	...	30
Number of contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	12
Number of sites exempt from licence	...	...	...	...	5
Number of caravans thereon	...	...	...	...	5

Public Health Act, 1936

		Number of site licences	... ..	—
		Number of individual licences	... ..	—
Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences				—
Number of inspections during the year				
		Sites	... ..	—
		Dwellings	... ..	—
		Number of contraventions remedied	... ..	—
		Number of sites exempt from licence	... ..	—
		Number of moveable dwellings thereon	... ..	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified was 80 compared with 111 in 1963.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows:—

TABLE I

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Measles	68
Whooping Cough	8
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	2
Tuberculosis (non-Pulmonary)	2
<hr/>	
Total ...	80
<hr/>	

TABLE II

Parish	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
Belton	2	—	—	1
Crowle... ..	4	1	1	1
Haxey	1	—	—	—
Garthorpe	2	—	—	—
Keadby... ..	15	—	—	—
Owston Ferry	36	—	—	—
West Butterwick ...	2	—	1	—
Westwoodside	2	—	—	—
Wroot	4	7	—	—
<hr/>				
Total ...	68	8	2	2
<hr/>				

TABLE III
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Ages	Measles	Whooping Cough
0 — 1	2	1
1 — 2	3	1
2 — 3	4	1
3 — 4	5	1
4 — 5	8	1
5 — 10	40	3
10 — 15	5	—
15 — 20	—	—
20 — 35	—	—
35 upwards	1	—
Age unknown	—	—
Total ...	68	8

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	21	43	68
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	8
Tuberculosis													
(Pulmonary)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis													
(non-Pulmonary)....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	—	3	—	1	—	6	5	—	1	21	43	80

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. There were two new cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1964

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Periods	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3- 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4- 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

Table (b) TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1964

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/63	39	13	52	3	3	6	42	16	58
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4
Deductions :									
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
On Register 31/12/64	38	15	53	4	4	8	42	19	61

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1964 was 34 in comparison with 20 in the previous year. The sites of the disease are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Neoplasm		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Stomach	M	2	2	4	2	4	—
	F	2	1	1	—	—	1
Lung and Bronchus	M	5	1	5	2	5	3
	F	—	—	1	2	—	—
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	4	1	3	1	1
Uterus	F	2	—	3	1	2	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	10	9	5	12	11	15
	F	8	2	7	6	8	7
Leukaemia	M	2	—	—	1	—	2
	F	1	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	M	19	12	14	17	20	20
	F	15	8	13	12	12	12
Grand Total		34	20	27	29	32	32

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District during 1964.

Diphtheria Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Initials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boosters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Initials	53	101	37	1	2	6	—	200
Boosters	—	4	71	7	26	26	—	134

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Initials	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Boosters	—	—	—	—	2	23	1	26

Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	19	32	—	11	62
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	1	1

Tetanus
Immunisations

Initial courses

Boosters

Under One	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
—	—	3	2	5
—	—	1	—	1

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Of 122 school children tested it was found that three were positive and did not require vaccination and 119 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination.

The three positive reactors were X-rayed and no reports have been received as showing active tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

SALK VACCINE

Had two
injections

Persons born in the years							
64	63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
—	7	—	—	1	3	—	

Had third injection

Persons born in the years						
63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
—	11	6	—	—	—	

Had fourth injection

Persons born in the years		
60-43		Others
9		—

ORAL VACCINE

Initial course of
3 oral doses

Persons born in the years							
64	63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
9	1123	38	7	21	5	4	

Oral booster after
two Salk injections

Persons born in the years						
63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
—	10	31	39	1	—	

Fourth oral after three
Salk injections or
three oral doses

Persons born in the years		
60-54		Others
198		—

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out during 1964 in our area.

TABLE A
ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups inspected (by years of birth)	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	No. of Pupils inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defective vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total individuals requiring treatment		
1960 and later	18	—	—	—	18	—
1959	140	—	—	—	140	—
1958	103	—	1	1	103	—
1957	11	—	—	—	11	—
1956	4	—	—	—	4	—
1955	5	—	—	—	5	—
1954	3	—	—	—	3	—
1953	88	1	1	2	88	—
1952	71	2	5	6	71	—
1951	20	2	4	4	20	—
1950	80	4	1	5	80	—
1949 & earlier	72	3	4	7	72	—
TOTAL	615	12	16	25	615	—

TABLE B

Inspections carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District
during 1964

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	1	13	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	12	34	—	—
(b) Squint	2	6	—	—
(c) Other	1	3	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	2	2	—	—
(b) Otitis Media	—	6	—	—
(c) Other	—	2	—	—
Nose and Throat	—	26	—	—
Speech	1	12	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	—	—	—
Heart	1	4	—	—
Lungs	—	5	—	—
Developmental				
(a) Hernia	—	1	—	—
(b) Other	4	24	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	—	7	—	—
(b) Feet	—	19	—	—
(c) Other	1	23	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	1	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	2	7	1	—
(b) Stability... ..	1	17	—	—
Abdomen	—	1	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	5
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	25
Bakers and/or Confectioners	7
Fried Fish Shops	12
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	7
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	51
Total ...	163

142 inspections were made during the year of the above premises,
and of 13 contraventions found, 13 were remedied.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	—	—
Ice Cream (Storage & Sale) Preparation & Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	62	31
	25	54
Totals ...	87	85

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The above Regulations transferred, as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distributors of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drugs Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of Milk Pasteurising Dairies	—
Number of dealers retailing T.T. Milk (Pasteurised), Pasteurised Milk and Sterilised Milk	14
Number of dealers retailing Sterilised Milk only	33
Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	1

(a) Samples of milk taken in course of delivery (specified areas)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	71
Pasteurised	16
Sterilised	24

All of the foregoing samples satisfied the Posphatase Test for the efficiency of heat treatment and the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality.

(b) Samples of Milk for Biological Examination

One sample of raw milk was taken for biological examination and showed no evidence of tuberculosis or brucella abortus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

The above order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register 62 retailers who retail only pre-packed ice cream.

31 inspections were made during the year of the 62 premises, and of six contraventions found, six were remedied.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article sampled	No. of Samples taken
1. Milk	3
2. Edible fats and oils	2
3. Tinned, bottled and preserved foods	4
4. Sugar and flour confectionery	2
5. Meat and fish products	8
6. Miscellaneous foods	2
7. Drugs	4
	—
	TOTAL ... 25
	—

A complaint was received concerning the presence of hemp string (which included 19 pieces measuring 1in. to 11in. in length) in a tin of corned beef. Legal proceedings were instituted and the company, who pleaded guilty, was fined £20, together with £6 10s. costs.

Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	100	—	—	368	171
Number inspected	100	—	—	368	171
All disease except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci					
Whole Carcases con- demned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	7	—	—	—	21
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	7	—	—	—	13.5
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcases con- demned... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.75
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the district.

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is undertaken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale by retail.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954

There are 25 slaughtermen licensed by the Council under
the above Acts.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board.

- (1) Approximately 40 per cent. of the water is derived from the Board's three boreholes at Hatfield, and 60 per cent. from the boreholes at Austerfield Pumping Station.
- (2) Reports on two samples of water taken by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board from both sources:—

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	Hatfield	Austerfield		
	Pumping Station	Borehole No. 1	Borehole No. 2	Borehole No. 3
Appearance	clear	clear	clear	clear
Colour	colourless	colourless	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal	normal	normal
Smell	none	none	none	none
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		Parts per Million		
Reaction, pH Value	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.032	0.020	0.016	0.014
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.056	0.018	0.024	0.016
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	7.97	3.48	3.98	2.99
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	none	none	none	none
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis) as CaCO ₃	143.2	149.0	161.0	193.2
Temporary	60.7	111.2	96.1	146.6
Permanent	82.5	37.8	64.9	46.6
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80 degrees F.) as O	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.21
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	60.7	111.2	96.1	146.6
MINERAL ANALYSIS				
Silica as SiO ₂	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
Iron Oxide	0.09	0.14	0.40	0.06
Aluminium Oxide	none	0.04	none	0.05
Calcium as Ca	34.94	30.78	33.70	27.91
Magnesium as Mg	13.59	17.53	18.66	23.81
Sodium as Na	3.25	8.11	1.50	7.30
Carbonates as CO ₃	36.4	66.70	57.60	87.90
Chlorides as CL	30.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
Nitrates as NO ₃	35.28	15.40	17.62	13.24
Sulphates as SO ₄	18.01	14.16	22.06	19.42
Fluorine as F by distillation method	0.23	0.15	0.19	0.19

Probable composition of mineral constituents:

Silica	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
Aluminium Oxide	none	0.04	none	0.05
Iron Oxide	0.09	0.14	0.40	0.06
Calcium Carbonate	60.71	76.87	84.17	94.68
Magnesium Carbonate... ..	32.87	28.96	10.02	43.74
Magnesium Sulphate		17.75	27.65	24.34
Magnesium Chloride		21.89	29.54	24.59
Sodium Chloride... ..		6.10	none	6.08
Sodium Nitrate	12.02	21.11	5.70	18.15
Magnesium Nitrate... ..	31.71	none	16.10	none
Calcium Sulphate	25.52	none	none	none
Calcium Chloride	8.64	none	none	none
Total ...	177.56	178.86	179.58	218.69

Calculated Hardness:—

Temporary... ..	60.7	111.2	96.1	146.6
Permanent	82.5	37.8	64.9	46.6
Total ...	143.2	149.0	161.0	193.2

- (3) Water supply not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (4) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination:
Regular mains flushing is carried out.
- (5) Number of dwellinghouses and number of population supplied from public water mains:—

Parish	No. of houses supplied from mains direct	No. of population supplied from mains direct	No. of houses supplied from mains by standpipes	No. of population supplied from mains by standpipes
Amcotts	73	229	6	21
Belton	514	1698	48	186
Crowle	1013	2911	34	131
Eastoft	115	306	16	52
Epworth	656	1792	30	93
Garthorpe	108	351	nil	nil
Haxey	701	1955	47	152
Keadby-with-Althorpe	645	1722	11	41
Luddington	127	408	5	16
Owston Ferry	311	924	48	156
West Butterwick ...	222	631	6	25
Wroot	112	388	11	39

The following miscellaneous properties were connected to the mains during the year:—

Belton: Field.

Crowle: Piggery.

Haxey: Office Block.

Keadby-with-Althorpe: Office Block Telephone Exchange.

Owston Ferry: Caravan.

West Butterwick: Institute.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the West Butterwick Sewerage Scheme was completed and this village is now wholly sewered with an adequate sewage disposal works. The Haxey Phase II scheme was commenced and substantial progress towards completion made during the year. Haxey also will then have a complete scheme covering the main built-up area.

Work proceeded on the preparation of other schemes, namely the northern area scheme for the villages of Garthorpe, Luddington, Eastoft and Amcotts, and the Crowle Phase II scheme. Work was also started on the preparation of a further scheme for the villages of Owston Ferry and Westwoodside, and it was decided that rather than have individual works in each village, it would be preferable to pump the sewage to an enlarged works at Haxey.

One can only comment yet again on the frustrating delays which are experienced in the implementation of these schemes. There are, of course, bound to be delays when land has to be bought from owners who are often, to say the least, unwilling to sell. When, however, these schemes reach the Ministry, one hardly has the feeling that they are dealt with as a matter of urgency—in fact, the reverse. No doubt ministerial delays are primarily a financial matter, but there can be no doubt of the need for these schemes, as each year our land drainage system becomes progressively more fouled. One can only reiterate, too, that the public are becoming increasingly critical of the need to collect nightsoil from the villages and are no longer prepared to view the practice with tolerance. One wonders how much disease is spread by this practice of storing human excrement in buckets for days on end and then emptying it into a vehicle on the public highway.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The expected improvement in the refuse collection service by the use of the new 50 cubic yard compression refuse vehicle was achieved. A bonus scheme was started this year for the men. This improvement in the service made it possible to introduce a weekly collection instead of the fortnightly one previously operated. This is a distinct improvement and is a service very much appreciated by the householders, even though it is still a kerbside collection.

Although the villages present something of a sorry appearance when dustbins are placed in the streets awaiting the arrival of the collection vehicle, I do not consider this particularly objectionable on public health grounds, provided the bins are kept firmly covered. Certainly a kerbside collection is less open to criticism than the practice of emptying refuse

into skips before taking it out to the vehicles as is done in some areas. This is only done to get a quicker service at a cheaper cost. This is wrong, and it should be stressed that where public health is concerned, finance should not be the main and only consideration. The very real benefits to the community should never be lost sight of. This applies just as much to the need to dispose of household refuse in a sanitary manner as to the more publicised need to, as for example, immunise one's children against diphtheria.

Quite a number of authorities have now adopted the system of substituting paper sacks for the traditional dustbin. This system has obvious hygienic advantages to the householder. The sack is flyproof and has a life of only one week. The dust nuisance associated with the dustbin, particularly when it is being emptied, is eliminated. How appropriately it was named the dustbin! The other advantages are ease of handling both by the householder and collector. The only disadvantage is increased cost. However, this increase has not been considered too great by many authorities when weighed against a more efficient hygienic refuse collection service. A neighbouring authority is to start this system and no doubt many eyes will be focussed upon them to see how it works. Perhaps they will lead the way for many others to follow.

Another necessary improvement to the service will be the better maintenance of our tips. These leave a lot to be desired. It will not be possible to have proper tipping and reasonable control of the tips without the use of a suitable vehicle to level, compact and cover the tip. This vehicle must be readily available when needed and this can only be satisfactorily achieved by the Council purchasing one for their own needs. A tip should not be looked upon just as a cheap place to dump rubbish, but one should also think in terms of reclamation of land which in future years may be put to some useful purpose.

Nightsoil collections were made weekly and the emptying of septic tanks and cesspools was carried out on request at a flat rate charge of 15/-.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Disinfection was carried out in three houses. 146 premises were disinfested.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year 82 premises were licensed under the above Act and 35 inspections were made.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the twelve months period ending 31st December, 1964.

	Local Authority	Dwellinghouses	All other including business premises	Totals of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	38	4312	408	4758	281
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	Nil	146	49	195	74
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	9	13	22	45
Ship rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House mouse (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
(Minor)	Nil	48	19	67	18
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	9	35	107	151	93
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	4	5	12	19	42
Ship rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House mouse (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	1	7	3	11	17
Total number of properties otherwise inspected, e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose	Nil	237	76	313	25
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	9	2	11	4
Ship rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House mouse (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	5	3	8	2
Number of infested properties (in sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	5	60	29	94	35
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural work (i.e., proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

RODENT CONTROL

During the year the full time rodent operator has been engaged on surveys, chiefly on agricultural land, throughout the area. Since his appointment he has proved exceedingly capable and conscientious and his knowledge of the area is such that no large-scale infestation of rats is likely to recur and give rise to the conditions experienced in the winter of 1962.

He has proved particularly useful in dealing with infestations arising in the dykes flanking accommodation roads, which tend to be no-man's land and could therefore become reservoirs of infestation. The rat is still a danger to health and it is evident that the employment of a full-time operator has been well worth the expense involved.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

The number of factories on the register, including three bakehouses, is 106. During the year 52 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in three offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecut'd (5)
		Inspectn's (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	30	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	13	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	27	9	1	—
TOTAL	103	52	1	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenien- ces (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Nature of Work (1)						
Wearing apparel making, etc., cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

